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c Marquardt, Walter W. Williams

What Filipino Students Coming to the United States Ought to Know

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1921

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FOREWORD.

Filipino students in the United States have frequently remarked to me that they could have been saved much trouble and expense had they been properly advised before leaving home. For many persons experience is the best teacher, and for some it seems to be the only teacher. Many, however, are able to profit by the advice of older and more experienced persons, and it is for the sake of these that this little pamphlet on "What Filipino Students Coming to the United States Ought to Know" has been prepared.

The suggestions of many Government pensionados and extracts from previous articles and talks by the undersigned have been compiled by the Philippine educational agent and put into printed form for the benefit of prospective students in the United States. The quotations are all from letters received from pensionados with whose sentiments the undersigned fully agrees.

These suggestions do not attempt to provide for all contingencies that may arise. Many of the suggestions may seem simple and trivial to the experienced traveler. Many may not be plain enough to the one who has never looked after himself in foreign lands. Some will undoubtedly not meet with universal approval. Nevertheless, they are being issued in a spirit of helpfulness, and any student who follows them is not likely to go far astray.

W. W. MARQUARDT,
Philippine Educational Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1921.*

WHAT FILIPINO STUDENTS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES OUGHT TO KNOW.

KIND OF STUDENTS THAT SHOULD COME.

Only industrious, ambitious students, possessing high ideals, good health, and strong moral character, should consider coming to the United States for study. More than one student, through lack of industry, has not been able to keep up with his studies. More than one, through lack of moral fiber, has disgraced himself and lowered the prestige of the Filipino people.

CREDENTIALS.

Be sure to bring certified copies of your high-school and college credits, letters of honorable dismissal, introduction, and recommendation.

Many colleges require a complete transcript of subjects pursued and ratings obtained in both high-school and college courses. If you are a college student, bring your college catalogue with you.

If the college to which you apply should object to giving you full credit for all the work you have taken, do not argue the matter. Accept temporary standing. Make good during the first semester and then you will undoubtedly receive all credit due you.

SCHOLASTIC PREPARATION.

Secure your preliminary training in the islands. Do not come to the United States for school work which you can secure at home. Unless your parents are wealthy it costs too much. Even if they are wealthy, you are probably too young to take care of yourself or to know really what you are after if you have completed neither high school nor college.

You should not stay in the United States too long if your home and career are to be in the islands. Long absence from home will tend to estrange you from your own people, their customs, and their aspirations.

SOCIAL PREPARATION.

"A student before leaving Manila should have experience that will enable him to see his way clear through the array of silver which is placed before him in the first-class dining room of the ocean liner that takes him across. Such a procedure will save him a great deal of embarrassment and may win the respect of those to whom con-

duct at the table is the test of breeding." If he comes from a provincial town and his dining-room experience is limited to Spanish or Filipino customs it might be well for him to patronize the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria and some good American hotel in Manila for several meals so as to get experience in different schools of table etiquette.

SELECTING YOUR COLLEGE.

As soon as you begin to plan upon coming to the United States, secure a catalogue of the school in which you are interested. This may be obtained by writing to the president or the registrar of the university concerned. For purpose of address, the title of the official is sufficient, the name not being necessary. The catalogue will give you valuable information concerning courses and cost of living. If you are coming for a special course under a certain man, be sure to learn in advance whether this work can be obtained at the time you want it. In some universities certain courses are given only in alternate years.

In selecting your college consider at least three things: Cost, location, and standard of scholarship. The cost of living is naturally very high in the large cities. The opportunities of really getting acquainted with Americans are very slight. Some so-called colleges have such low standards of scholarship that neither their instruction nor their degrees amount to much. Other colleges have such a high standard of scholarship that only the very best prepared students can hope to complete their courses. Cut your cloth in accordance with your purse and choose your college with a due valuation upon your own mental ability and scholastic preparation.

If in doubt as to your choice, consult members of the faculty of the Philippine University, your American teachers, and Filipino students who have returned from the United States.

TRANSPORTATION.

Students from distant provinces should reserve steamship transportation before going to Manila and thus avoid both the unnecessary expense of a long stay in Manila and the chances of not getting away in time. Reservations may be made through friends in Manila or by writing direct to the steamship companies.

Most of the schools and universities in the United States begin the year's work about October 1, and plans should be made to arrive neither late nor so early as to have several months with nothing to do but loaf, get homesick, or get into the proverbial mischief that is always found for idle hands to do.

In making your financial calculations, remember that it costs roughly $100 to reach Chicago and $150 to reach New York City from the Pacific coast.

CLOTHING.

Avoid buying any more clothes in Manila than are absolutely necessary for the trip. It is wise not to purchase unnecessary clothing until you reach your college and observe the prevailing mode of dress. Such procedure will also lessen the tendency of becoming "broke" before leaving Manila, or while en route.

Enough clothing for the trip should be obtained before leaving Manila, and the following suggestions are made:

1 woolen suit, with vest, dark color preferred.
1 felt hat. (Straw hats are worn only during summer.)
1 steamer cap.
6 suits underwear.
6 shirts.
4 suits pajamas.
Bath robe or kimono.
Collars, ties, socks, handkerchiefs.
Shoes. (Low shoes not worn in cold weather.)
Palm beach suits (if you already have them).
Musical instruments (if you have them).
Chinelas.
No cane.
No white suits. (Not worn and cost too much for laundry.)
No full dress, unless you already possess one. (Not worn much in college circles).
No overcoat (until you reach the United States).
Reading matter.

"Do not buy anything unless there is a real need for it. Nothing will satisfy your future needs better than money on hand."

PASSPORT.

Allow several days at least in Manila for securing your passport at the Governor General's office. Remember that most consuls charge more for visées in the afternoon than in the morning. Save money by going before the noon hour.

Keep your passport, if possible, as it is the best possible means of identification in strange cities.

FUNDS.

If you are a Government student, you will find it advisable to have $100 of your own private funds in reserve for emergencies. If you are a private student, you should have enough money to pay your expenses for at least one semester.

Many steamers stop at Hongkong from 5 to 10 days and passengers must live ashore. This costs about $5 per day, depending upon rate of exchange. Keep this in mind and plan accordingly.

Carry your money in drafts, travelers' checks, or postal money orders. Travelers' checks are usually the most convenient as the necessary identification for cashing them is a simple matter.

Deposit your surplus funds and valuables for safe keeping with the purser or corresponding officer on the boat who looks after such matters.

Don't lend any money unless you are mighty well acquainted with the borrower. "Neither borrower nor lender be" is still sound advice.

Take good care of your purse. Pickpockets and sneak thieves are common to all nationalities.

After you have located in the United States, open a bank account. It is better to deposit your money before you lose it, and it is safer to keep your money in a bank than in a pocket.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"Students will meet in the United States many fair-minded Americans who have little knowledge of conditions existing in the Philippines, and who are interested and eager to learn about the Philippine situation. Students are frequently requested to speak in the school assemblies, church congregations, public forums, and even to write for local papers about the Filipinos. In justice to these inquiring Americans, and for the sake of right and helpful publicity of the Philippines, it is necessary that Filipino students coming to this country should be able to give definite and reliable information regarding the social, political, and educational status of the islands. Students will find it a great help to bring with them A Brief History of the Philippines, by Fernandez; Philippine Civics, by Malcolm; Economic Conditions in the Philippines, by Miller; a Philippine Geography; Self-Government in the Philippines, by Kalaw; publications of the Census Bureau; and reports of Government bureaus."

In order to keep posted on Philippine affairs, a subscription to one of the Manila weeklies will prove very helpful.

Post-card views and photographs will be of interest to your new friends.

EN ROUTE.

"Be sociable and take your part in games, receptions, entertainments, athletics, and other social activities. This is one way to drive away the ocean blues."

Bring reading matter with you. Use the ship's library. Start your diary. These activities will improve your mind and ward off lonesomeness.

"Seasickness is more often relieved by sitting or lying down in the open air than by spending most of the time in the stateroom."

"The ship's deck being a place for social gathering, it follows that no one should pick his teeth, scratch his head, or clean his nails while

on deck. He should never wear kimona, pajamas, or slippers on deck. Full street clothes should be worn, from head to foot, upon leaving the cabin, except only when going for a bath."

"Students are apt to try to make an unnecessary showing which they can not well afford by making expensive trips in ports of call, unwise purchases, and stopping in very high-priced hotels. Worse than this is the apparent weakness of many to lose their self-control and gamble in the boat and literally throw away their money and self-respect. Quite a few get into the game as novices for the purpose of whiling away their time and possibly of trying to forget the various inconveniences incident to a sea trip, but of these you seldom find one afterwards who does not repent that he ever gambled at all, and more so if he 'got beat.' Idleness, coupled with the lack of something to keep one out of mischief, may be the underlying cause."

"Just before disembarking, follow this motto: Pack up, pay up, and have a clear conscience."

PORTS.

You are leaving home not only for the benefit to be derived from strictly school work, but also for the broadening influence of travel. When stops are made at foreign ports, learn as much about them as possible, particularly along your own special line of work.

Beware of strange guides and of rickshaw men who try to entice you into the red-light district.

"Avoid lavish expenditures. Remember that you are just on the way to the United States; not en route home. Necessities, the cost of which is usually underestimated, should be obtained later in the United States."

SPENDING MONEY ON THE TRIP.

"Distinguish *real* necessity from *fancied* necessity. Get only those things which are absolutely necessary. Have your suit made in a conservative style, such as that which the older men in Manila adopt, because fancy styles are much too fickle—they change very frequently—and if you buy a fancy suit in Manila in nine cases out of ten it will be out of style and useless when you get to the United States. Try as much as possible to get those things which are appropriate for all occasions. This will go far toward achieving much needed economy."

"Travel, especially when experienced for the first time, has a peculiar tendency to give one the spending mood. The traveler gets into such a frame of mind that he wishes to buy everything he sees. He wishes to get souvenirs from the country he visits, and, you know, everything in a foreign country can be made into a souvenir; so he goes ahead and buys dizzily, as it were, and before he knows it all his money is gone. Such a situation should be guarded against.

Learn to say "No" when it comes to spending. Nothing is more miserable than to be penniless in a foreign country. It is infinitely better to have fewer things and some extra dollars than to have a lot of junk that will do nothing beyond taking up space in your already overcrowded trunk, and no money. It is advisable that you make your purchases after you are already settled in your destination. You will find everything that you need in whatever corner of the United States you may happen to be."

"It is not advisable to buy very many things on the way for use in the United States because in most cases the difference in price is very little. In Japan the things look cheap and usually ARE cheap. There is always a great temptation to buy very many things. Many students spend large amounts in this way and get beyond their appropriations."

"Save every penny you can; avoid foolish expenditures. Do not buy many costly things on the way to be sent home or to be taken along. Understand that while 20 pesos may keep a man in the Philippines for 20 days, in the United States that sum will hardly last three days in a large city."

"Traveling 'Dutch,' that is to say, each individual paying his own car or railroad fare, also his own theater tickets, and his own share of the expenditures while with a crowd, is a general custom. I believe it is a good practice."

"I have found one effective safeguard against making extravagant purchases. When I look at the price on the tags, I always figure out its equivalent in pesos and ask myself if I would be willing to pay that much for those articles in Philippine currency. Try this method once and test its psychological effect, especially when you have just arrived from the Philippines."

TIPS.

Tipping is an evil. Convention, however, requires that cabin boys, bathroom and deck stewards, and dining-room waiters be tipped. Tips should be given in accordance with whether you are traveling first, second, or third class. If you do not tip you will probably make it hard for yourself as well as for the Filipinos who follow you.

In restaurants and in dining cars it is generally recognized that a tip amounting to 10 per cent of the meal is sufficient. It is not customary to tip in cafeterias nor when your meal is very inexpensive.

ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

"In securing information, it is necessary to be polite, but do not mistake diffidence for politeness. If there is anything you want to know, go ahead and ask. Do not be ashamed to ask questions. You may be dazzled at first by the newness and perhaps by the glare of

your surroundings, but don't be scared; nobody is going to eat you. However, when you want information be sure that you get it from some responsible person, as a steamship official, a policeman, a hotel clerk, a car conductor, a Y. M. C. A. official, or from some information window."

If you can afford Baedecker's America, you will find that it contains a mine of valuable information about every important city in the United States. Unless you expect to travel a great deal, however, it will not be worth while for you to purchase it.

Cheap maps of the large cities can usually be found at Woolworth's 5 and 10 cent stores or at hotel news stands.

Secure time-tables when you get your railroad tickets and follow your trip on the map.

A telephone directory or city directory can be found in every hotel. These may aid you in finding some official or friend.

The Philippine Educational Agent, care Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., will always be pleased to give you such information as he may possess.

BAGGAGE.

Baggage of trans-Pacific passengers, to the amount of 350 pounds, may be checked to destination at the railroad station upon presentation of railroad ticket; for other passengers, only 150 pounds may be checked without extra charge.

Try to arrange your baggage so that you will not need to take more than one suit case into the sleeping car with you, by placing your toilet articles, change of linen, pajamas, and other necessities in one grip.

Avoid carrying laundry bags, boxes, parcels, and other packages into the train. They not only discommode others but immediately announce to all of the passengers that you are an inexperienced traveler.

UPON ARRIVING AT DESTINATION.

By careful planning you can usually take a train that will bring you to your destination in the morning so that you will have daylight in which to find your way about a strange city.

If you have a friend at your destination, telegraph him to meet you, giving him the name of the railroad over which you will travel and the scheduled time of your arrival. This information is necessary as there are often more than one station in a city and unless you specify the railroad, your friend will not know where to meet you.

Upon arriving at your destination, unless you know exactly where you are going, either go to some reliable hotel for the first night or until you get located, or check your baggage at the station

and proceed to the Y. M. C. A. or college registrar, so as to get help in securing suitable board and lodging. Inquire for old Filipino students who will always be glad to advise you in regard to rooms, board, studies, etc.

BUY FROM RELIABLE STORES.

"Buy your clothes and other supplies from *reliable* dealers only. Do not go by the big advertising displays in the newspapers; but ask the advice of your professors or some reliable friends. This piece of advice may save you some disappointment and a great deal of hard cash."

YOUR STUDIES.

"Keep yourself sane. Go to decent places of amusement, like theaters, art museums, concerts, church affairs, and public lectures. Being devoted exclusively to one's studies is detrimental to one's all round mental development."

"Be well acquainted with the books and other materials dealing with the line of work for which you are sent, and keep permanent notes on them. Do not leave the university without knowing where the library of the university is or without acquiring a knowledge of the best literature in your special field."

SOCIAL.

"Be a social being, but not too much."

"Get acquainted with as many American families as possible in order to learn the American home life."

"Try to get close to the professors and instructors and get from them exemplary modes of actions, ideas, and manner of living. Visit them at their homes."

"Make as many real friends as possible of the Americans and other nationalities in order to establish a beginning of a friendly relation between the Philippines and those countries."

RACE DISTINCTIONS.

"Do not be deluded with stories brought home of the royal treatment Filipinos receive once outside of the islands. Common sense, observation, and adaptability to surroundings will help you more than anything else."

"Try to avoid being prejudiced against any foreign land which you may happen to visit. Let reason and careful observation govern the course of your thought. Take into account that nations like individuals have their peculiarities; they have bright as well as dark points."

"Broad-mindedness is one of the chief instruments for avoiding trouble. It is the best remedy for the pains caused by misunderstanding, and in a foreign country where language and customs are

not familiar to the traveler, broad-mindedness is a good antidote for acts which may lead to hatred."

"Remember the saying, 'When you are in Rome do as the Romans do.' Of course there are certain exceptions to this rule, and discretion should be your guide."

"In the United States a Filipino's nationality is often mistaken. This mistake should not make anyone feel bad. Whenever you are mistaken in this manner and you are given a chance to speak, politely say that the gentleman or lady is mistaken and let him know where you are from."

SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

If you are a working student, you must learn that every country has its own social customs and different parts of the same country have different customs. So do not ascribe it to racial discrimination if, in America, you do not receive social recognition because of the fact that you must perform menial labor in order to earn your way. To secure an education by means of menial labor is far from being a disgrace. It is really an honor of which one may well be proud, but it may be at the same time a temporary barrier to wholesome social life and a self-supporting student must not let social customs common to all parts of the world be a cause of bitterness of spirit or lonesomeness of heart.

HEALTH.

No student should come to the United States without a thorough physical examination by a competent physician. Waiving aside the matter of useless expense in case of being compelled to return home on account of illness, unless one is in tiptop physical condition, there remains the danger of a general breakdown due to severe change of climate and distinct change of diet.

Above all things, keep your health. In fact, you should leave this country in better condition than in which you arrive. Take exercise each day. If you do not take gymnasium work, exercise daily in your room and take vigorous walks in the open air. Get plenty of fresh air at night even though it may be cold air.

If you are taking too much work, see about reducing the number of hours to normal. Better return to Manila in good health and with a normal amount of information than to return with many degrees and an impaired constitution. Self-supporting students particularly should not carry heavy school programs.

If your college or university has arrangements by which you will be assured medical and hospital treatment by the payment of a small fee, be sure to secure the benefit of such a provision, otherwise you will have to pay your own private medical bills.

"Before engaging professional services, particularly dental and medical, seek the advice of your professors or the more experienced friends. Be especially careful with professionals that publish showy advertisements in the newspapers or that locate themselves in the heart of commercial districts where their gorgeous display signs may attract the attention of large crowds of people. The best and most reliable professionals in this country usually have their offices in out-of-the-way and quiet places; not in the Escolta of American cities. Likewise, they do not advertise themselves—they do not need to."

MORALITY.

"Many students, due to their eagerness and desire to complete their studies within a short time, forget one of their fudamental duties—that is, their duty to God and to themselves. They should at least go to the church of their own choice. I think this is a thing many of the students fail to recognize."

"It should be impressed in the minds of the students that whatever their lines of intellectual pursuits they should never for a minute lose sight of the fact that they are here pursuing a course either for the public or for private corporations; that their test is the spirit of service they have when they go out to work not for their own selfish motives but for their country's welfare, the world and humanity."

"So-called 'good times' and high ambitions are not compatible. The former demand consumption of your present assets: the latter simply a saving for future need."

Filipino students come to this country primarily to acquire scholarship. When one neglects his studies he not only loses his own time and money and that of the Philippine Government as well, in case of pensionado students, but, what is worse, he gives his university associates a mighty poor idea of Filipino mental capacity.

Of equal importance and perhaps of greater ultimate value than scholarship is the development of the spiritual side. Call it morality, spirituality, culture, or what you will. Without a character basis scholarship is apt to prove a two-edged sword.

A student in a foreign country needs lay particular stress upon this phase of his development. Distance from parents, relatives, friends, and one's own church tends to make one relax in matters that are of vital importance. Such relaxation weakens, if it does not totally destroy, the moral fiber. Such relaxation means diminished usefulness to society upon return to the homeland. Such relaxation means the lowering of respect for the Filipino people in the eyes of American and foreign students.

It becomes the duty of every Filipino student to maintain his own scholarship and moral conduct at the highest possible standard.

It is better, cheaper, and safer to prevent venereal disease by staying away from fast women than by depending upon prophylaxis. If you are a sanitary engineer you do not crawl through a sewer to learn about it. Neither is it necessary to defile your body in a red-light district on the pretense of "broadening your knowledge."

MAIL.

One of the unpleasant things that usually adds to the difficulties of the first few months is the lack of mail from home. Your friends do not write because they have no address. This is unnecessary. If you are not sure of your destination, your mail can be sent to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., marked "Hold." Immediately upon getting located, you should send your mail address to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, requesting that all your mail be forwarded to you. Unless you make some such arrangement you will be away from home at least three months before you hear from your relatives or friends.

HOME LETTERS.

Don't neglect the home folks, even though letters from home may be few and far between. Write often. Set aside a definite time each week for letter writing. Get the habit and keep it. Give your relatives details of your new experiences. No matter how discouraged you may feel, keep your letters cheerful so that your people will not worry about you.

Do not worry when you receive news of illness in a letter. Remember that the Philippine letter is written at least a month before you receive it and that the patient has in all probability recovered before the letter arrives. Moreover, in case of anything very serious a cablegram is usually sent. So if you do not receive a cablegram do not worry.

The best cure for homesickness lies in keeping so busy that you do not have time to "get the blues."

SNAP JUDGMENTS.

"Before you write to the papers or to the folks at home of your impressions of America, wait till you have resided in this country for a reasonably long time. There is danger of too hasty judgment if opinions are formed from a few random observations, especially when you are new and unaccustomed to local conditions. Caution: Do not judge the American people by the rough necks you meet in railroad stations or loafers on street corners who call you Charley or John. The best representatives of the people here, or anywhere else, do not greet strangers in this manner."

Many an American has gone to the Philippines who knew more about the islands and their people at the end of his first six months than at the end of his first six years.

WORKING STUDENTS.

"Upon arrival in the United States the student, especially if he intends to do some work, should have enough funds for at least three months so that he can secure a good rooming place and be with good people and avoid disappointment and dissatisfaction while he is familiarizing himself with his new surroundings. An entirely or partially self-supporting student should never come here unless he is prepared to work even in what many consider a menial occupation—I refer to dish-washing, scrubbing, and the like. Work for students is not as plentiful as many have pictured, and one has to be a hustler to be able to land a good job. Pay, as in almost all other places, is in proportion to living expenses."

"A private Filipino student intending to come to this country should be made to understand not to expect too much in the way of obtaining education and working his way through school at the same time, nor of the ready help extended by the American people. There are, of course, cases where Filipino students are kindly assisted by generous Americans during their stay in this country, but these are exceptional. These points are especially important to young students who have barely completed the work in a grade school before coming to this country. Students of low standing should be *discouraged* from coming to this country rather than encouraged."

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS NOT ROCKEFELLERS.

Even in good times, many a Filipino self-supporting student gets only five hours' sleep per night, thus undermining his system and paving the way for a later physical breakdown that may prevent his ever putting into use the lessons which he has acquired here at a tremendous sacrifice. Even in good times, more than one student has found the struggle so hard that he has given up and entered a life which can spell only shameful failure in the end. Even in good times, scores of Filipino students think that the resident commissioners have untold wealth with which to succor the unfortunate, and make requests for aid that it is impossible to give. If this is the condition in abnormally prosperous times, what will it be during hard times?

ONE THOUSAND PESOS CAPITAL.

A Filipino student contemplating study in the United States should realize the economic conditions, and I advise none of them to arrive in the United States with less than 1,000 pesos as a working capital. The average cost last year for students in the larger universities who paid all their expenses was 3,000 pesos. This includes vacation expenses, clothing, and medical and dental bills, which seldom appear in the printed college announcements of students' expenses. Students who expect their parents to help them through college should bear these figures in mind.

AMERICA.

"It is not sufficient that a Filipino student should learn only the actual class work given in his college or school. He should also make an effort to study American life and conditions by association with the natives themselves. I do not believe one should be bound too much by patriotic sentimentalities. I believe that Filipino students in this country should not room together. They should rather stay with American boys or good American families. There are usually organizations, like the Y. M. C. A., or offices maintained by the institution which you are attending, that can help you locate such a rooming place. Of course, this does not mean to imply that Filipino students should avoid each other's companionship."

"America has done a lot for the educational uplift of our people. She has thrown her doors wide open to us and we Filipino students, by doing our task well, can demonstrate with better eloquence our appreciation of her beneficent labors in cementing the solid foundations of the educational future of ten million people."

"Efforts should be made by every student to come into contact with the farm life in America. The life on the farm is very interesting, and one can learn many things which will be of great value for the people at home."

Great cities do not represent the real America. Forty-seven per cent of the American people are farmers. Not to know something of their life is not to know America.

YOUR INFLUENCE.

"Be careful about talking of the Philippines and the conditions at home, particularly those relating to political matters—and especially if such talk is unsolicited. We do not want to be regarded as cheap political propagandists, invading this country under the cloak of pensionados, for we might in this way do our cause more harm than good. Perhaps carrying honors in our classes, living an exemplary life, and making friends of the American people in our association with them will do more to help the campaign for independence than any direct propaganda which we might conduct personally toward this end."

"Recognition of the scholastic and social standing of the Filipino students who will come to the United States in after years will depend largely on the impressions that our professors and the Americans in our respective localities form of us. It therefore behooves us to do the best we can to maintain the highest possible standards both in our studies and in our life in the community."

"Does every Filipino know that when he does, acts, and lives right he makes it easier for each succeeding fellow countryman coming to his place?"

EACH STUDENT A FILIPINO REPRESENTATIVE.

Remember at all times that you are representing the Filipino people and that thousands of Americans will judge the whole Filipino race by the way you live. You have been sent here primarily to acquire scholarship, but the development of your moral fiber and the maintaining of high moral standards are essential for your future usefulness in life as well as for the instilling of a high conception of Filipino character into the minds of the American people. For patriotic motives alone, if for no other reason, you are duty bound not only to live an exemplary life yourself, but also to encourage other Filipino students to live the same.

SUGGESTIONS REQUESTED.

After you have been in the United States several months, the Philippine educational agent will appreciate any suggestions which you may have for revising this pamphlet so as to increase its usefulness to future new Filipino students in the United States.

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